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Computer Dictionary

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Continuation of Attachment(s) 6). Other: Dictionary definitions: "library"; "tally".

DICTIONARY OF COMPUTERS, INFORMATION PROCESSING, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

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surface and a pen moves over it. cf. *drum plotter.*

table simulator: a computer program able to compute the values in a table rather than simply looking them up as stored.

tablet: in computer graphics, a locator device with a flat surface and a mechanism that converts indicated positions on the surface into coordinate data. (E)

table word-processing equipment: word-processing equipment designed as a stand-alone unit for operation on a desk or table. If it is not integrated word-processing equipment, its control unit may be designed also to stand on a desk, a table, or elsewhere. (D)

tab stop: the column position to which a printing device advances on receipt of an appropriate command.

tabular language: a means for stating programming requirements as decision tables. synonymous with *tab.*

tabulate
(1) to format data into a table.
(2) to print totals. (*A*)

tabulating equipment: machines and equipment that use punched cards. synonymous with *electronic accounting machines.*

tabulation character: see *horizontal tabulation character, vertical tabulation character.* (A)

tabulator: a device that reads data from a data carrier such as punched cards or punched tape, and produces lists, tables, or totals. (B)

tabulator setting: in word processing, the feature of a machine that enables tabulator settings to be entered onto the recording medium or into storage so that these settings may be used in subsequent operations. (D)

tactile keyboard: a keyboard display laid out on a flat surface. The character is registered by touching its key location lightly with a finger.

tag: one or more characters, attached to a set of data, that contains information about the set, including its identification. (A) (B)

tag converting device: equipment that performs automatic reproduction of information from perforated price tags to punched cards.

tag file: tags stored as a file and used within a program to access directly all records stored in another file.

tag sort: a sort in which addresses of records (tags), and not the records themselves, are moved during the comparison procedures.

tail: a flag indicating the termination of a list.

takedown: pertaining to completion of one operating cycle prior to preparing the equipment for loading the next job.

takedown time: the time needed to complete a takedown activity.

take-up reel: a specific reel on which tape is wound or can be wound during processing.

talk: transferring data between two units (e.g., a computer and a terminal).

talker echo: see *echo, talker.*

talk off: false operation of in-band signaling receivers caused by customer speech simulating the supervisory tone for a sufficiently long interval (usually more than 150 ms) to cause accidental release of the connection. (F)

tally: an account of the number of times something has happened.

tandem data circuit: a data circuit that contains more than two data circuit-terminating equipments (DCEs) in series. (E)

tandem exchange: synonymous with *tandem office.*

tandem office: in general, an intermediate switching system for intercon-

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when a new version is installed. For example, will a new spreadsheet software release be able to read the existing business records without expensive and time-consuming conversion to a new format? Many legacy systems are based on mainframe computers, which are being slowly replaced in many organizations by client/server architectures. *See also* mainframe computer. *Compare* client/server architecture.

legend \lej´ənd\ *n.* Text that describes or explains a graphic, usually printed below the graphic. On a graph or map, the legend is the key to the patterns or the symbols used.

Lempel Ziv algorithm \lem`pəl ziv` al´gə-ridh-əm\ *n.* A mathematical algorithm designed to reduce a data file's size without sacrificing its integrity. *See also* .lzh.

length \length\ *n.* The number of linear units of storage space occupied by an object, such as a file on disk or a data structure in a program, typically measured in bits, bytes, or blocks.

less than \les´ dhan\ *adj. See* relational operator.

less than or equal to \les` dhan ōr ē´kwəl tō͞o\ *adj. See* relational operator.

letterbomb \let´ər-bom`\ *n.* An e-mail message that is intended to impair the recipient's computer use. Some sequences of control characters can lock up a terminal, files attached to the message may contain viruses or Trojan horses, and a sufficiently large message can overflow a mailbox or crash a system. *See also* control character, e-mail[1] (definition 1), mailbox, Trojan horse, virus.

letter quality \let`ər kwä´lə-tē\ *adj.* Pertaining to or being a level of print quality on dot-matrix printers that is better than draft quality. As the name implies, letter quality is supposed to be crisp and dark enough for use in business letters. *See also* print quality. *Compare* draft quality, near-letter-quality.

letter-quality printer \let`ər kwä-lə-tē prin´tər\ *n.* Any printer that produces output high enough in quality to be acceptable for business letters. *See also* daisy-wheel printer, laser printer.

level 1 cache \lev`əl wən´ kash`\ *n. See* L1 cache.

level 2 cache \lev`əl tō͞o´ kash`\ *n. See* L2 cache.

lexicographic sort \leks`ə-kə-graf`ik sôrt´\ *n.* A sort that arranges items in the order in which they would appear if listed in a dictionary. A lexicographic sort puts numbers, for instance, where they would be if they were spelled out; for example, 567 would fall in the F's. *Compare* alphanumeric sort.

lexicon \leks´ə-kon`\ *n.* **1.** The words of a language and their definitions. **2.** In programming, the identifiers, keywords, constants, and other elements of a language that make up its "vocabulary." The ways in which these vocabulary elements can be put together is the syntax of the language. *Compare* syntax.

LF \L-F´\ *n. See* linefeed.

LHARC \L`H-A`R-C´\ *n.* A freeware file-compression utility program developed by Haruyasu Yoshizaki and introduced in 1988. With LHARC, the contents of one or more files can be compressed into a singular, smaller file, with the extension .lha. A copy of the program is required to uncompress these files. LHARC can also embed a small program with the compressed information and save everything in a single file, called a self-extracting archive, with an .exe extension. As a result, the recipient of the compressed file does not need a separate utility program to uncompress the file. *See also* freeware, PKZIP, utility program.

.li \dot`L-I´\ *n.* On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address is located in Liechtenstein.

library \lī´brâr`ē, lī´brər-ē\ *n.* **1.** In programming, a collection of routines stored in a file. Each set of instructions in a library has a name, and each performs a different task. **2.** A collection of software or data files.

library routine \lī´brâr`ē rō͞o-tēn`,lī´brər-ē\ *n.* In programming, a routine stored in a collection of routines (a library) that can be used by any program that can link into the library. *See also* function library, library (definition 1).

.lib.us \dot-līb`dot-U-S´, dot-L-I-B`dot-U-S´\ *n.* On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address belongs to a library in the United States.

license agreement \lī´sens ə-grē`mənt\ *n.* A legal contract between a software provider and a user specifying the rights of the user regarding the software. Usually the license agreement is in effect with retail software once the user opens the software package.

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